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☞ *For the Tablet see third page.*

THE GUEST.——No. X.

Conſcience, *the burthen of the ſong,*
Whether the action's right or wrong.

AN enlightened Conſcience is the vicegerent of Heaven in the ſoul of man: It ſits in judgment upon all our actions—and from its deciſions there is no appeal. It applauds our conduct when regulated by juſt principles; and condemns every deviation from the paths of rectitude: It ſupports the mind under ſufferings in a righteous cauſe; and plants a dagger in our boſom amidſt the applauſes which we are conſcious we do not merit. Conſcience is however a term of very equivocal import, applied to thoſe principles either religious or political, upon which different ideas are entertained by mankind. Religious opinions, in an eſpecial manner, have made ſad work with the infallibility of Conſcience: It has converted it into a convenient engine to compaſs the purpoſes of ſuperſtitution, enthuſiaſm and ambition—and men have been plundered, butchered, and burned at the ſtake, "*for Conſcience ſake.*"—Tis education that gives, in a great meaſure, the tincture to Conſcience: The follower of Mahomet feels no compunction at the violation of laws, with the obſervance of which, the catholic thinks the enjoyments of Heaven are inſeparably connected: One thinks that to eat fleſh in lent, is a damnable ſin; the other anticipates the joys of paradiſe in the pleaſures of his ſeraglio. The mind that is overſhadowed with the glooms of enthuſiaſm, feels its conſcience wounded, when it beholds a chearful countenance, and a diſpoſition which realizes that "*to enjoy, is to obey.*" To wear a hat, or to pull it off, is a queſtion of conſcience with ſome—and to defend that life and property, which men enter into ſociety more fully to protect, and more effectually to enjoy, is a ſtumbling ſtone, and a rock of offence to thoſe who never refuſed to participate the peace and ſecurity, purchaſed by the blood and treaſure of their neighbors. Conſcience works wonders—it has transformed many a blockhead into a pulpit orator, who, to get rid of the curſe, "in the ſweat of thy brow ſhalt thou eat bread," pretends conſcience, when he forſakes his honeſt calling, and becomes a rambling retailer of raving nonſenſe—"a blind leader of the bilnd."

As to a political conſcience, we have not heard much about it, ſince the exploſion of *paſſive obedience*, and the *right divine*. At the beginning of the revolution, ſome artful tories played a few tunes upon this ſtring—but the people were too penetrating not to ſee thro their jeſuitiſm, and they ſoon relinquiſhed the hope of raiſing a ſchiſm in the conſciences of our countrymen—for they found that no article of faith in their political creed, was more firmly eſtabliſhed than this, that

"*Reſiſtance to Tyrants, is obedience to God.*"

Some make conſcience of relieving the diſtreſſed—but the miſer's conſcience has a reverſe direction—his conſcience will overflow in good wiſhes, "be ye warmed, and be ye clothed,"—but to beſtow any part of his wealth to realize the text, is utterly againſt his conſcience—and under the pretence of providing for his own houſehold, leſt he ſhould be called an infidel, he monopolizes the bounties of providence, and becomes a curſe to the world "for conſcience ſake."

How important to our peace and tranquility then is a *good conſcience!*—With reſpect to the eternal principles of *right* and *wrong*, every rational being has an unerring monitor within—but *opinions* uſurp the moſt arbitrary dominion over the human mind. Happy the youth whoſe underſtanding is early conducted into the paths of virtue, philoſophy, and ſcience—who eſcapes the tincture of enthuſiaſm, and the fetters of prejudice—who can give a ſcope to his judgment, and draw his maxims from the fountains of truth, experience, and right reaſon—to ſuch a mind, the univerſe is harmony—benevolence is its element—and the Deity a delightful ſource of hope and contemplation—from which alone can reſult a "conſcience void of offence."

ANECDOTE.

HENRY IV. King of France, thus expreſſed himſelf to the fair Gabrielle, "My beauteous love, two hours after the arrival of this courier, you will ſee a cavalier who loves you much. They call him King of France and Navarre, which are certainly honorable, though very painful titles. That of being your ſubject is infinitely more delightful. All three together are good; and let what will happen, I have reſolved never to yiold them to any one."

THE OBSERVER.

No. XI.

Further remarks on a land tax.

THE writer of this paper, tho' unknown even to ſuſpicion, and diſtant from fame, wiſhes to be thought an honeſt man. Such ſubjects as he is conſidering, are apt to excite a ſuſpicion that ſome evil is deſigned; theſe ſuſpicions may be fomented by the litigious, but with the body of mankind, their origin is from a generous love of freedom, and a determination to vindicate their honeſt acquirements.

After ſo many deluſions, and ill concerted policies, the Americans would be ſtupid indeed, did they not watch every propoſition of meaſures as it riſes. Next to perſonal liberty, the preſervation of property is the moſt ſacred object which can be affected by government, and taxation is the great inſtrument by which government acts on the properties of the people. The propoſal of a land tax is a weighty ſubject, and a firm conviction that it is the moſt direct way of emancipating you from a ſyſtem, which you can never reduce to calculation, is the reaſon of my doing it. A citizen is unſafely ſituated, when the demands made on him by government, cannot be reduced to previous eſtimation—but can you do this under your ſeveral State ſyſtems? You cannot determine from year to year the manner, nor the proportion, nor the articles in which you are to be taxed—You chooſe aſſemblymen once or twice a year, and from a long habit, they conſider it as juſtifiable to make ſudden alterations—they impoſe new ſums, of which you have no intelligence but by the warrant of a tax gatherer—thus circumſtanced, no previous eſtimate of what you muſt pay can be made—this I conſider as an evil, not of the gentlemen who ſerve you, but of the ſyſtem you are purſuing.—Warrants go out from the State Treaſurer againſt certain diſtricts for certain ſums; ſubordinate officers make the tax bills againſt individuals; the law gives them a rule; but not one in ten of the people can tell whether this rule be honeſtly followed: If the multitude of your tax gatherers are not ſtrictly honeſt, there will be ſome over charges, and if diſcovered, it is eaſy to call them miſtakes. It wounds the feelings of a good ſubject to wrangle, either with his law givers or collectors, and the thing paſſes. A ſimple charge on all lands, can be previouſly eſtimated—the planter knows the number of his improved acres, this once aſcertained anſwers forever, he foreſees and provides for the exact demand, and there is no poſſibility of fraud.

I already hear it objected; *the propoſal is partial, for improved lands are of unequal value, and ſome one acre may be worth half a dozen others.*

The ſame objection lies with greater force againſt your preſent ſyſtem—The tax you now pay on lands ſuppoſes them of equal value, only diſcriminating the kind of cultivation. Your polls are equally aſſeſſed; one of theſe may be ſagacious, healthy and rich, and very profitable to the man who carries it; while another is void of all diſcernment, ſickly, poor and an expenſive bill to the owner—your cattle are equally taxed; when it is known ſome one beaſt, either for ſale or improvement, may be worth ten others in the flock—and this is the caſe with every article in your taxable eſtate as it now ſtands.

No kind of property has a greater equality than the ſoil of the earth, the acres, naturally more productive are few, and ſuperior cultivation is the chief thing which gives them an advantage. Taxing high cultivation, in moſt inſtances, is but taxing the induſtry which one man has greater than another; and in this view of the ſubject, comes nearer to injuſtice.

Improvements in the art of huſbandry have made different kinds of ſoil much nearer in value and profit, than they were half a century paſt—vaſt extents of earth, lately ſuppoſed of no value, by cropping them ſuitably are made productive, and daily improvements in huſbandry, increaſes their equality: but if after all, there be any ſoil ſo poor it will not pay a ſmall tax, it ought to be diſmiſſed from cultivation and planted with trees, to prevent that ſcarcity of timber and wood, which will ſoon become an intolerable evil to the poor, in the ancient parts of this country.

To do fractional juſtice in a matter of this nature is impoſſible. That ſyſtem is the beſt, which comes neareſt to perfect juſtice, is moſt intelligible to the people, and may be executed with ſmalleſt expence. Suppoſe the comparative value of your lands were to be appraiſed—to do juſtice the appraiſement muſt be frequently repeated, and the expence will more than balance the gain. I dread a ſyſtem loaded with a prodigious number of ſubordinate officers—if you pay them a ſmall ſum, their numbers will make an immenſe amount; if you do not pay them, they will by ſome artifice pay themſelves from the hard earnings of the people—and when public meaſures paſs through an infinitude of managers, you cannot make them reſponſible, and the citizens under the appearance of protection are pillaged at diſcretion. Remember the late war! It was the humor of the people to multiply managers—you had public officers thro ſubordinate grades, innumerable as the leaves of ſummer, down to captains of a dozen oxen, flouriſhing with the national cockade in their hats—with all this apparatus, your armies ſuffered every diſtreſs thro want of the proviſions then rotting in ſtore. An abſolute monarch is politic in encreaſing the number of inferior officers, for the additional expence creates an influence by which he governs the people; but a republic needs not this policy. A republican government muſt be grounded on economy, on the affections and confidence of the people, on general knowledge and happineſs; and it ought therefore to avoid a ſcheme of meaſures, that is either intricate or expenſive.

Another objection to the land tax, as propoſed, will be this—*that the inhabitants in the great towns eſcape the payment of a ſum proportioned to their ability.*

The objection appears with weight—let it be candidly conſidered. The men of honeſty and honor, will not wiſh to avoid their part of the burthen, whether town or country be his reſidence. Where a tax on lands the only means of a national revenue, the propoſal might work injuſtice—but by the joint operation of a national impoſt, exciſe and land tax, the objection will be obviated. Suppoſe two perſons of equal intereſt, one a citizen in ſome great town, the other a planter in the country—the nature of a city life will lead to the greater conſumption of ſuch articles as are charged with impoſt and exciſe, ſo that the city inhabitant pays double or treble the ſum paid by the other.

The inhabitants of a great town muſt purchaſe all their food and cloathing; and it is not a love of luxury, but neceſſity that obliges them to do this; by which means they conſume a fourfold ſhare of taxable articles—and duties on commerce muſt always have this effect—for every man pays in the proportion that he conſumes the dutied articles. The wealth of great towns is generally overated—they preſent you with a few inſtances of great riches, and a thouſand of extreme indigence and wretchedneſs. Were the property of large cities to be equalized among their inhabitants, a ſhare would not be more than an average with the country inhabitants. The parade of buſineſs, the ſhow of mercantile property, much of which is owned in the back country, and collected for ſale—the luxury and idleneſs of a few, with the general hilarity among a concourſe of people, are circumſtances, when he beholds them, which lead the unacquainted planter to ſuppoſe, that the people in great cities might pay a proportion, much greater than they do, without intolerable wretchedneſs. On this ſtating of facts, let a land tax be brought into joint operation with a national impoſt and exciſe. I think the objection is obviated.

EUROPE.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

IT is to the honor as well as to the good fortune of this country, that the bank of England never ſince its firſt foundation ſtopped payment for one day, or even uſed the leaſt ſubterfuge in payment, but upon one occaſion; and that was one day during the rebellion of 1745; from a ſcarcity of ſpecie, they paid that day only in ſilver, which from the increaſed quantity of time uſed in couuting, &c. neceſſarily checked a run which might have been fatal to public credit. The next day, what from the ſums of money ſent by merchants and bankers, every thing went on at the bank as uſual.

Extract of a letter from Bruſſels, Oct. 19.

"This city has narrowly eſcaped from becoming an awful monument of civil diſcord and popular deſpair. A conſpiracy has juſt been detected to undermine and blow up the houſes of Dalton and Tranſmanſdorff (the Launay and Bertheir of the Netherlands) and the guardhouſe; ſeizing the arſenal, and one of the gates, and admitting a body of exiles into the city. The conſpirators were not thoſe who had either ſpirit or vigor for martial enterpriſe, for the nobles and the youth had been exiled. But the contagious ſentiment of general indignation had reached that portion of ſociety which is the leaſt acceſſible to it.

"The unwarlike character of the prieſthood, the peaceful habits of commercial opulence, the ſecluſion and feebleneſs of cloiſtered females, were animated and armed by the public deſpair. A quantity of powder and combuſtible materials had been introduced into a vault, where the treaſure has been uſually depoſited The key of this vault had been furniſhed by the Emperor's banker, who is fled. The town engineer had been employed in undermining the devoted houſes; arms and ammunition were buried In the gardens of ſome of the conſpirators, and coin hid in the cells of the nuns, in many convents. But they were betrayed by their indiſcreet and confident exultation.

"The vigilance of the miniſterial ſpies, who have been ſo numerous as to poiſon all ſocial intercourſe, diſcovered the deſign. The firſt perſon apprehended was the preceptor of the children of the Duc d'Urſi. In the chamber of that ill fated young man were found plans for taking off the miniſter and General, manifeſtos to be ſcattered among the people, and other papers alluding to deſigns which it is believed the Government are not very anxious to

divulge. That he is in poſſeſſion of the moſt important ſecrets, we may conclude from the earneſtneſs with which, after his arreſtment, the Dutcheſs d'Urſi ſolicited on her knees an interview of four minutes with him; but ſhe could not obtain her requeſt. The officer on guard was inexorable.

"On the following day twenty perſons were arreſted, among whom were the celebrated Linguet Triſco, the Deputy Town Engineer, two Canons of the church of St Gudule, and M. Berman, a reputable merchant, in whoſe garden were diſcovered 1000 cartridges, with two muſket balls to each. The Town Engineer himſelf, Mr. W——, the Banker, and ſeveral other perſons of conſequence have eſcaped. The conſternation and diſmay ſurpaſs deſcription. The Enlivimins proceed hourly, and every man ſeems to expect, with ſilent deſpair, the mandate that is to immure him, and the military hand that is to conduct him to his dungeon. Meanwhile the wantonneſs of oppreſſion proceeds with rapid ſtrides in the country. In conſequence of the ſuppoſed partiality of the Abbots for the Patriots, the Emperor has publiſhed an edict, ſequeſtrating all the abbeys of Brabant, and appointing civil officers to them for the adminiſtration of their revenue. Theſe adminiſtrations, each of them attended by 100 grenadiers and 100 dragoons, have entered on their office, and the famiſhed ſavages of Croatia and Sclavonia revel in the enjoyment of all the delicious wines that miniſtered to the luxury of the Flemiſh monks."

Miſs D'Oliva, ſo famous in the hiſtory of the necklace, by her candid evidence which cleared the Cardinal, died lately at Fonteny near Paris in the greateſt diſtreſs, after having been deſerted by a fellow of the name of Beauſaire, whom ſhe had married. The child of which ſhe was delivered in the Baſtile is ſtill alive.

The friends of the Duke of Orleans now ſay, the Queen charged him with being at the heard of a party inimical to the reigning Monarch; and that his Highneſs immediately went to his Majeſty, and beſought him to give him ſome honourable miſſion to England, that his departure might not have the appearance of a ſlight; and that he might prove by his abſence, until the new conſtitution was further advanced, his attachment to the public weal.

Marſhal Laudohn is a Pole by birth, though he has long been in the Auſtrian ſervice. He has acquired as much popularity in the army, by the judicious promotions made in conſequence of his ſucceſs, as he has gained throughout the Emperor's dominions by the ſucceſs of his arms.

The new French Adminiſtration is reported to be as follows, and the Members are all from among the National Aſſembly.

M. de Mirabeau, Miniſter for Paris.
Biſhop of Autun, Miniſter of Finance.
Marquis de Seger, Miniſter of Foreign Affairs.
Duc de Rochefoucault, Keeper of the Seals.

NOVEMBER 10.

Cherbourg, at preſent, is in great commotion, and not a day paſſes without ſome expreſs from the National Aſſembly with orders how to act.—The works, notwithſtanding, are carried on with the ſame indefatigable induſtry; and the inſpecting boats lately made a ſtrict ſurvey of the road, to learn if any ſand had gathered ſince the making of the wall, when they found it all as ſound as before the works were begun.

An order is paſſed, for all Nobles and perſons of landed property to appear at Paris, within a limited time, on pain of confiſcation of all their property for the uſe of the nation.

The attempts to aſſemble the States of the provinces, according to the ancient form, ſeems to have been an expiring effort of the clergy and ariſtocratic party, whom common danger has united in a common cauſe, without the conſent, approbation, or concurrence of the people. It has not ſucceeded in any one inſtance. The meeting of the States of Dauphiny, who were ſummoned by the *Commiſſion Intermediaire*, to meet on the 2d inſt. is put off, by the ſame authority, to the 14th of December. Before that time the National Aſſembly will, probably, have completed the organization of the primary and intermediate aſſemblies; and the cities, towns, and other corporations of Dauphiny, and all the other provinces will prefer a general, uniform, and equal plan of repreſentation to the old ariſtocratic conſtitution of the States.

Letters from *Quimper*, in Britany, dated October 26th, ſay, that all the cities of that province are ſending detachments of National militia to Tregnier and Lannion, to prevent the effects of the Biſhop's incendiary mandate, and to act, if neceſſary, againſt him and his adherents. The letters add, that the number of troops then on their march, was computed at between twenty and thirty thouſand.

On the firſt of this month the diſtricts of Paris ſent deputies to the *Hotel de Ville*, to enquire into the ſtate of the proviſion of the city. The members of the community appointed to preſide over this department returned for anſwer, that abundance was every day encreaſing; that before the fifteenth inſtant, Paris would have a ſupply in hand of more than 40,000 ſacks of flour; that the magazines already began to fill; and that the ſubſiſtence of the capital was completely ſecured for the winter.

Letters are alſo ſaid to have been received from Philadelphia, that the harveſt in the United States has been ſo abundant in general, that the ſame quantity of corn which before coſt from 35 to 40 livres, may now be had for *ſeven*; and that the Americans were ready to ſupply the European markets: "See," ſay the Pariſians, "how Heaven favors thoſe countries in which the rights of men are known and reſpected."

Extract of a letter from Geneva, Octobea 28.

You wiſh for ſome news from this country — Well, I'll tell you ſome: Every part of Switzland, and Geneva above all, ſwarms with French Nobility; Marſhal de Caſtries is hourly expected at Copet, a country ſeat of M. Neckar, his friend, who lends it to him as a ſafe retreat; the Archbiſhop of Paris is at Chamberry, with M. Barentin, the late Keeper of the Seals; the Princeſs of Conti will ſpend the winter there. M. de Lally Tolendal is at Neufchatel, preparing a manifeſto that will aſtoniſh all Europe; M. Mounier, to ſave his neck from the reverbere (lamp-iron) of Verſailles, has fled into Savoy. (This intelligence I had from an Aid de Camp of M. de Durfort, Commandant at Grenoble.) M. de Lally and the Princeſs of Henin are to pay a viſit to the Marſhal at Copet, and the former will certainly meet, and have a conference, ſomewhere with M. Mounier, on ſtate affairs. A ſubſcription has been opened here by the Geneva bankers in favor of France. Six hundred thouſand livres (250,000l.) have been already ſubſcribed; it is like a drop of oil thrown into the ſea to calm a ſtorm. The magiſtrates of this republic have forbidden the manufacturing of ſtarch or hair powder, and ſuppreſſed all biſcuits and paſtry works. The petit-maitres and gluttons do not murmur. No baker is permitted to make white bread; the brown loaf has been raiſed from 4½ ſous to 6, and yet no reverberes ever came to our minds. This certainly proclaims the praiſe of a free nation at the expence of another, that talk very much of liberty, and are perhaps not ripe for it, ſince they are unwilling to make the ſacrifices liberty requires, and ſeem to miſtake licentiouſneſs for liberty, in the ſame manner that a monk, thrown, on a ſudden, into the world, would take debauchery for gallantry. Adieu. I am, without ceremony, as a true republican, your's, &c.

NOVEMBER 14.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Nov. 4.

The news we receive from Brabant announce another action near Ternout. Between two and three thouſand patriots have periſhed. Count d'Anhalt Saxe, brother to the Empreſs of Ruſſia, is killed *. The troops refuſed to fire a ſecond time. The Prince of Ligne, and the Count de la March, both officers in the French ſervice, are gone to join the patriots. M. de Trauttmanſdorff, the burner of villages, has placed fifty guards at at the Dowagers of Amberg's hotel, and as many at that of Malines, and at the Capuchin's convent."

* He was a volunteer in the Bender Regiment, and once Captain of Huſſars.

The Ruſſians are now maſters of the mouth and of both ſides the Dnieſter, and when the accounts came away, were going to turn the blockade of Bender into a regular ſiege. This town, it is tho't, cannot hold out long, as all communication with it, both by land and by the Black Sea, is now entirely cut off.

The meſſenger who brought this news to Vienna carried with him ſome links of chains, in which the Grand Vizier intended to have bound the Auſtrian troops, whom he hoped to have made priſoners of war. A great many waggons were loaded with theſe ſhocking chains, which fell into the hands of the Prince de Coubourg after his victory at Martineſtie on the 22d of September.

One of theſe chains weighed two quintals and a half, and was 14 feet long, and was calculated to bind five priſoners.

As the Grand Vizier expected to make the whole of the Prince's forces priſoners of war, ſome judgement may be formed of the number of thoſe chains, as well as of the waggous which carried them. The Emperor gave orders that theſe horrid trophies ſhould be placed in the arſenal, there to remain as monuments not only of the ſavage cruelty of the Turks, but alſo of their ſhameful defeat.

Three regiments have received orders to march to the Netherlands, two of them are horſe, namely, Coubourg's and Keiſer's light dragoons.

Accounts were received at Vienna from Jaſſy, in Moldavia, that the Auſtrians had again defeated the Turks near Brailow, taken 30 pieces of cannon from them and made themſelves maſters of that town.

Vaſſow was taken without a ſhot.

Marſhal Laudohn intends, before he puts his army into winter quarters, to penetrate further into Servia, in three different directions: one by Zwornick and Uſilzai, another by Nyſſa, and the third by Orſova.

Widdin is to be bombarded; and 18 battalions of foot, and all the light horſe, had been actually ſent on that ſervice.

The Marſhal gave a magnificent entertainment to the late Governor of Belgrade and his principal officers, before they were ſent away to a Turkiſh fortreſs.

It is reported that the Marſhal aſked the Pacha what could have been his reaſon for ſurrendering, in ſo ſhort a time, a fortreſs of ſo much importance, that was ſo amply provided with ſtores and ammunition, and might, in the opinion of all the Auſtrian officers, have ſtood out at leaſt a week longer.

Oſman replied, "My ſoldiers refuſed to ſtand "by me. They ſkulked into the caſemates when "your dreadful fire opened from all your batteries. I could not, thus abandoned, withſtand "alone, your formidable attacks.

"But, ſaid Marſhal Laudohn, what will the "Porte ſay on the occaſion? In a Government "ſuch as yours, do you think that allowance will "be made for the neceſſity impoſed upon you "by the deſertion of your troops, to ſurrender "the fortreſs?—Do you think your life in dan-"ger?"

"All the Officers in the garriſon," replied Oſman, "preſſed me to capitulate; and all have "ſigned the minutes of capitulation. Upon thi-"circumſtance I chiefly depend for my perſonal "ſafety."

The total loſs of the Imperialiſts, from the day they croſſed the Save, to the day they took Belgrade, amounted to no more than 289 ſerjeants and rank and file killed, and 732 wounded; and 11 officers killed, and 27 wounded.

The military cheſt at Belgrade, when the place ſurrendered, whs totally empty. It was thought the Pacha had divided the money among his officers.

Oſman Pacha is about forty years of age: he ſpeaks Italian extremely well; in his haram there were only four women.

A ſhort account of Brabant, and upon what principle the Brabancons, at preſent, make reſiſtance to the Emperor.

The province of Brabant is diſtinguiſhed by two diviſions—firſt what is called *Dutch Brabant*, the ſecond *Auſtrian Brabant*.

The chief towns of the firſt are Boiſteduc, Breda, Bergenopzoom, Maeſtricht, Grave, Lillo, Steenbergen—of the ſecond, Bruſſells, Louvain, Vilvorden, and Lawden.

Antwerp and Malines are provinces independent of Brabant, though ſurrounded by it, and ſubject to the Houſe of Auſtria.

The ſeventeen provinces, of which *Brabant* forms a part, were, long after the decline of the Roman empire, governed by their own Princes, till ſwallowed up by the Houſe of Burgundy; from thence they paſſed to Spain, and from Spain, thoſe which are now called Auſtrian Netherlands, are conſidered as a circle of the empire, and contribute their ſhare to the impoſts of the empire, but not ſubject to its judicatures; for though the Archducal Houſe, as being Sovereign of the whole, is the directing and ſummoning Prince, the Conſtitution enjoins an Aſſembly, or Parliament, for each province, conſiſting of the Clergy, Nobility, and Deputies. who meet at Bruſſels, and who are convened to make laws for the general good of the whole.

Conceiving thoſe privileges trampled upon by the late decrees of the Emperor, and, perhaps, feeling the general ſpirit of Continental politics at preſent in their favour, the inhabitants of the different towns have armed and make reſiſtance, the event of which time only can determine.

NOVEMBER, 17.

By the Dutch and Flanders mail which arrived on Saturday morning, we have the following important news from Cleves:

That the King of Pruſſia has ſent orders to Lieutenant General de Schliffen, Governor of Weſel, to march with a conſiderable body of forces to appeaſe the troubles at Leige, they are to be joined by others belonging to the Biſhop of Munſter and the Duke of Juliers, in their titles as co-directors of the empires.'

Extract of a letter from Bruſſels, October 27.

The Rubicon is at length paſſed! The armed refugees of Brabant, diſperſed in proclamations and annihilated in gazettes, entered this province on the Dutch frontier, to the number, it is ſaid, of near forty thouſand men, on the 23d inſt. The following day, after ſome ſkirmiſhes, in which only a few lives were loſt, they made themſelves maſters of Lillo, the key of Brabant on that ſide, and advanced towards Antwerp. In the night of the 24th, they poſſeſſed themſelves of an hoſtage, for the ſecurity of their friends in Bruſſels. M. de Crumpiper, Chancellor of Brabant, one of the moſt active among the agents of their ſovereign, was ſurpriſed at his country ſeat on the banks of the Scheld, by a detachment of about 300 men, and conveyed to the head-quarters of the patriots. They gave immediate notice to the Auſtrian officer that they would retaliate on his perſon any ſeverities exerciſed on their impriſoned friends.

This manœuvre gave occaſion to the following one on the part of the government:—Count Lannoy, and three more noblemen of the moſt ancient and opulent families in the province, had, in obedience to the injunctions, and on the faith of the promiſes contained in the Emperor's laſt proclamation, returned to this capital from their voluntary exile. They were yeſterday apprehended as hoſtages for the ſafety of the Chancellor.

General Dalton has juſt iſſued the following proclamation:

Whereas, ſeveral villages have hoiſted the Standard of revolt, their inhabitants have been found in arms, and every thing drawn up in military order; and as it is eſſentially proper to make the rebels return to their duty of ſubmiſſion to their legal ſovereign, we notify, that notwithſtanding our repugnance to ſhed human blood, and to render unhappy innocent people who may be found amongſt the guilty, we ſhall nevertheleſs be reduced to the diſagreeable neceſſity of ſetting fire to all ſuch villages as ſhall hoiſt the Standard of revolt, or where any of the inhabitants ſhall have ſhewn themſelves friends to it, by making reſiſtance to his Majeſty's troops.

In the general ſearch made here for arms, even the dignity of foreign Miniſters was not ſpared. The houſes of the French, Dutch, and Engliſh Envoys were ſearched. The firſt of theſe mini-

ſters ſent a copy of the order to ſearch his houſe to the National Aſſembly.

PARIS, November 6.

Some of the Convents of Nuns have thanked the National Aſſembly for their decree, forbiding any vows to be taken. There are other Convents, however, who will not be ſo well pleaſed with the decree in queſtion; however, taken in a general point of view, it muſt be approved of.

THE NATIONAL MONITOR.

No. XXXII.

When the Almighty form'd the ſpheres,
To rule the ever circling years,
His wiſdom in the wond'rous plan,
Deſign'd the happineſs of man;
And Time, while he his track purſues,
Unfolds th' Almighty's glorious views.

THE number ten forms a ſeries of years which include as many remarkable incidents in the hiſtory of mankind, as any that can be mentioned. From the years 1760 to 1770, to go no further back, the inhabitants of North America experienced the moſt important changes in their ſituation, ſentiments, manners, and views. Thro their unparellelled exertions, the war in America was brought to a glorious termination: From that moment we felt our conſequence in the ſcale of empire—and our views became enlarged; arrived to maturity, our dependence on Great-Britain became a very problematical event.

In 1770, we were on the eve of diſſolving our connection with the mother country; from that time til 75, how rapidly events crowded upon each other, to bring the important criſis. Many ſuppoſed we were ripe at that date for the revolution; but ſome wiſe, and penetrating patriots, whoſe names need not now be mentioned, repreſſed the ardor of too ſanguine diſpoſitions, till the people were fully prepared, and the infatuation of our enemies was complete—The mine was then ſprung—and our Independence was eſtabliſhed—ſo that in 1780, nothing ſhort of omnipotence could have carried us back to our former ſituation.

From 1780, to 1790, the retroſpect gives a period that amazes, aſtoniſhes, and almoſt confounds us in the contemplation—What victories! what triumphs! what exultation! what utopian ſchemes! what embarraſsments! what alarms! what fluctuations of councils! what imbecility! what fears for the ſacred ark of liberty, amidſt the dread of anarchy, the proſtration of law and government, and the unrighteous and ſhameful expedients of tender laws, and that curſe of all morals and national character, paper money!—But that arm, which is omnipotent to ſave, rouſed us from our low ſtate of degradation, and awakening as from a delirium, America *once more* roſe to her wonted magnanimity. The three laſt years ſhe has done more to eſtabliſh her character, than in all her exertions in the darkeſt moments of her conflict—*great* in the hour, when *greatneſs* is adorned with its brighteſt luſtre, ſhe hath eſtabliſhed her fame and happineſs on the immortal pillars of laws and government; realizing that ſhe fought for a ſhadow, unleſs her acquiſitions of liberty and independence were ſecured by the barrier of a juſt and free Conſtitution: With aſtoniſhing unanimity ſhe hath adopted a ſyſtem, that, if the people *continue* wiſe, will perpetuate their felicity to the final conſummation of all things.

We are now arrived to the beginning of the laſt ten years, in the eighteenth century—and taking our calculations from paſt experience, how pregnant does the womb of Time appear. The concentration of the wiſdom of our country hath conducted the States into the path of honor and ſafety—a glorious reward awaits her toils and labors—the road is narrow at the outſet, but widens as we advance—the timid, the doubtful may heſitate, perplex, and draw back, but the intrepid patriots will perſevere, till the ſalvation of their country is perfected.

With grateful hearts then, let us adore that providence which, after giving us the victory over our enemies, hath at length enabled us to triumph over ourſelves—and in the words of our beloved Preſident in his ſpeech to the National Legiſlature, let us offer our "*fervent ſupplications* "*to that almighty being, who rules over the univerſe,* "*who preſides in the councils of nations, and whoſe* "*providential aids can ſupply every human defect,* "*that his benediction may conſecrate to the liberties* "*and happineſs of the people of the United States, a* "*government inſtituted by themſelves for theſe eſſen-* "*tial purpoſes, and may enable every inſtrument* "*employed in its adminiſtration, to execute with ſuc-* "*ceſs the functions allotted to his charge.*"

Ten years in the age of a country may be as *one* to the age of man: In the period between this and 1800, may our country progreſs in Empire, true greatneſs and glory, and her liberties be ſecured beyond the reach of anarchy and deſpotiſm; and from her example, may the whole race of mankind be led to vindicate the dignity of human nature, and eſtabliſh UNIVERSAL FREEDOM.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

ALLEGORY.

BETWEEN two wealthy neighbors lived a poor man, who had nothing but his induſtry to depend upon. He was much indebted to ALBINUS, the proudeſt of his neighbors, who finding that his circumſtances did not allow him to pay, threatened to take away his houſe, and to throw him into priſon, GALLICUS, the other neighbor, partly from natural benevolence, and partly from a jealous diſpoſition towards ALBINUS, who was then conſidered as unfriendly to the whole world, undertook the defence of the poor man COLUMBELLUS, and *ſpent his health and part of his treaſure to ſave him.* Now the good man began to thrive, and to form even ſome connection with proud ALBINUS, who finding *that ſomething might be got from him* cajoled him on every occaſion; but the exertions of GALLICUS in his favor had been too great, and the times growing bad, GALLICUS ſaw himſelf obliged to make great alterations in his family, and reduce his expences, which occaſioned a great uproar amongſt his numerous ſervants, ſome of which ran away with bloody heads into the houſe of ALBINUS, where they miſ-repreſented every tranſaction of their former maſter. The poor man, forgetting his obligations to GALLICUS, gave a currency to theſe falſhoods, and poſted up all the ſcurrilous language of ALBINUS, and the diſcontented ſervants of his friend and benefactor. When GALLICUS was informed of this he was more grieved at the behavior of his preſumed friend, COLUMBELLUS, than at that of ALBINUS.

And who is this ungrateful Man?—Read the newſpapers of America on the revolution of France and—bluſh if you have a ſoul.

BENEVOLENCE.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

ODE,
FOR THE NEW YEAR.

HAIL the NEW YEAR! Farewell bleſt Eighty Nine!
Long ſhall thy numbers, in our annals ſhine,
O'er ev'ry year that's paſt, bleſt year indeed,
That ſaw our rights ſecur'd, and Europe freed,
At leaſt the work's begun—Ninety ſhall ſee
It almoſt finiſhed; Europe almoſt free.
May Frenchmen uſe their power, ſo late retriev'd,
In humbling pride, and righting the aggriev'd;
May prudence teach them not to go too far,
Nor whelm their country in the woes of war.

Bleſt EIGHTY NINE, that ſaw our glorious Chief,
Rouſe from repoſe, and fly to our relief,
Fly to cement that Union which he wrought,
By wiſdom fix, the pile for which he fought.

Bleſt EIGHTY NINE, that gave him to our ſight,
More lov'd, more honour'd, glor'ouſly bright,
Long may his influence o'er our States extend,
Our much lov'd *brother*, *father*, *chief* and *friend*,
And when by age, and nature's hand bow'd down,
Time's ſilver honors, (freedom's only crown,)
Play o'er his brow, then may he ſlow decay.
Bleſt with health's ſmile, on each ſucceeding day,
Till life's worn fountains, gradually ceaſe,
And pray'rs of millions waft his ſoul to peace. D.

THE TABLET.

No. LXXVI.

"If a man often changes his friends, I ſuſpect he is deficient either in candor or diſcernment."

WHEN we hear men complain of the ficklenes or inſincerity of their friends we ſhould not readily participate in their reproaches. Few men poſſeſs the art of maintaining a friendſhip through any great viciſſitude of circumſtances. In a ſtate of proſperity we are apt to demand from our friends, more attention and reſpect, than we deſerve: In a ſtate of adverſity we are prone to expect more relief and patronage from others, than they are diſpoſed to communicate. Thus it happens, that in almoſt any ſituation, we are liable to make complaints, where there is no real foundation.

My neighbour DISCRETUS is now upwards of ſixty years old. The ſcenes of his life have been critical and diverſified. He aſſured me, in a late converſation, that he never loſt the friendſhip of a perſon which he once poſſeſſed; and that he ſcarce ever was acquainted with a perſon, who did not become his friend. This is the more extraordinary, as DISCRETUS is not diſtinguiſhed by any brilliancy of talents, or generoſity of conduct. The mediocrity of his abilities raiſes him above contempt; but are not ſo eminent as to excite envy. In ſhort, he is a prudent man, who, though he may gain ſlowly upon the friendſhip or attachment of his acquaintance, never runs any riſque of loſing what he does gain. If he has not warmth of ſpirit to perform great or liberal actions; he has the caution to ſhun thoſe that are mean and illiberal. His virtues are not carried to ſuch an extreme in any inſtance as to become a weakneſs or a vice. He obſerves the line where the ſhades of virtue and vice meet, and walks ſo ſtrait upon it, as always to eſcape inconvenience or reproach. It is true ſome men call him a negative kind of character; but this is not material ſo long as he does nothing poſitively bad, and avoids cenſure, in all his actions. He never ſlanders any perſon; nor does he ever extol any one to the ſkies. In his view, all men are worth attending to ſo far as not to incur their ill will; but none are ſo meritorious, that he will not treat them with ſome caution and reſerve. By not expecting too much from his friend he is ſeldom diſappointed; and by not promiſing too much, he is never charged with deception.

ALBANY, December 24.

Col. MAXWELL, who arrived in town laſt evening, from the county of Ontario, has favored us with the following intelligence—That a waggon road, with bridges over the creeks and rivers, quite to the Geneſee river, 119 miles from Oneida, is now completed—the proprietors of the Geneſee Company having opened the road from Oneida to Caynga, 62 miles in extent—That the ſalt-works are in ſuch forwardneſs as to afford forty buſhels per day—That Mr. Ellicot, on the firſt of November laſt, applied to Col. Harris, the commanding officer at Niagara, for permiſſion to paſs that fortreſs, for the purpoſe of aſcertaining the boundaries between the lands of the United States and thoſe purchaſed by Meſſrs. Gorham and Phelps, which was refuſed him; but when Mr. Ellicot had arrived at the Geneſee river, he was overtaken by an expreſs from Col. Harris, who had ſent him a paſs, on which he returned to Niagara, where he received every mark of reſpectful and polite attention—the Commander having in the mean time received orders on the ſubject, from Lord Dorcheſter, to whom application had been made by the Preſident of the United States.

NEW-YORK, JANUARY 2.

Members of Congreſs now in this city: SENATE, Preſident of the Senate.—Mr. Dalton.—Mr. Johnſon.—Mr. Schuyler.—Mr. King.—Mr. Izard.—Mr. Butler.—Mr. Langdon.—Mr. Wingate.—Mr. Few.

REPRESENTATIVES, Mr. Gilman.—Mr. Gerry.—Mr. Lawrance.—Mr. Benſon.—Mr. Scott.—Mr. Coles.—Mr. Brown.—Mr. Griffin.—Mr. Huger.—Mr. Smith, of South-Carolina.—Mr. White.—Mr. Partridge—Mr. Tucker.—Mr. Goodhue.—Mr. Thatcher.—Mr. Baldwin.

Mr. Otis, Secretary of the Senate.
Mr. Beckley, Clerk of the Houſe.

The revolutions of time, give birth to the volume of events which forms the general hiſtory of mankind. The contemplative mind traces the progreſs of effects from their cauſes, and marks the invariable ſimilitude between the ſeries of paſt and preſent times where the ſame principles appear to ſtamp the predominating features of the age. Empires commence, progreſs to maturity and then ſink into oblivion; and this has been ſo undeviatingly the courſe of things, that thoſe who contend that human nature is the ſame in all periods, have certainly the teſt of experience on their ſide. However the United States according to ſome viſionaries, are to exhibit a new example to mankind. From the ſublime heights of their political and literary attainments they are to take a comprehenſive view of all the defects of humanity in all paſt ages, and having the paſſions and weakneſſes incident to man under the perfect controul of their reaſon, they are to perpetuate their happineſs and freedom, without the reſtraints of civil inſtitutions, to the lateſt period of time. Thoſe however, who view things through a juſter medium, think otherwiſe; and happy for our country, thoſe who form a different eſtimate of human nature are at the head of our affairs.

Public virtue is commonly a dormant principle till great occaſions call it into exerciſe: Wiſe legiſlators therefore calculate their meaſures to touch the more obvious ſpring of *ſelf intereſt*; and it is happy for mankind, that the *particular* intereſt of individuals, and communities when properly purſued always conduces to the advantage of the general intereſt.

ARRIVALS.—NEW-YORK.

Thurſday, Ship Charlotte, Lambert, London, 105 days.
Ship Chriſtopher, Smith, St. Vincents.
Brig Brownlow, M'Mcaker, Dublin, 50 days.
Brig Diſpatch, Lockhart, Antigua, 20 days.
Schooner Willing Maid, Wallace, Cape Francois.
Sloop Hiram, Conklin, Surrinam, 48 days.
Sloop Friendſhip, Burnham, Savannah, 15 days.
Sloop Liberty, Barker, Charleſton, 16 days.

FROM A VIRGINIA PAPER.

To his EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR of VIRGINIA.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 28, 1789.

SIR,

WE have long waited in anxious expectations, of having it in our power to tranſmit effectual Amendments to the Conſtitution of the United States, and it is with grief that we now ſend forward propoſitions inadequate to the purpoſe of real and ſubſtantial Amendments, and ſo far ſhort of the wiſhes of our country. By peruſing the Journal of the Senate, your Excellency will ſee, that we did, in vain, bring to view the Amendments propoſed by our Convention, and approved by the Legiſlature. We ſhall tranſmit a complete ſet of the Journals of both Houſes of Congreſs to your addreſs, which with a letter accompanying them, we entreat your Excellency will have the goodneſs to lay before the Honorable Legiſlature of the enſuing meeting.

We have the honor, of every ſentiment of reſpect, to be, Sir, your Excellency's moſt obedient, and very humble ſervants,

RICHARD HENRY LEE.
WILLIAM GRAYSON.

The HONORABLE the SPEAKER of the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES in VIRGINIA.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 28, 1789.

SIR,

WE have now the honor of encloſing the propoſition of Amendments to the Conſtitution of the United States that has been finally agreed upon by Congreſs. We can aſſure you, Sir, that nothing on our part has been omitted, to procure the ſucceſs of thoſe radical amendments propoſed by the Convention, and approved by the Legiſlature of our Country, which as our conſtituent we ſhall always deem it our duty with reſpect and reverence to obey. The Journal of the Senate herewith tranſmitted, will at once ſhew exact and how unfortunate we have been in this buſineſs. It is impoſſible for us not to ſee the neceſſary tendency to conſolidated empire in the natural operation of the Conſtitution, if no further amended than as now propoſed; and it is equally impoſſible for us not to be apprehenſive for civil liberty, when we know of no inſtance in the records of hiſtory, that ſhew a people ruled in freedom when ſubject to one undivided government, and inhabiting a territory ſo extenſive as that of the United States, and when it ſeems to us, the nature of man, and of things join to prevent it. The impracticability in ſuch caſe, of carrying repreſentation on, ſufficiently near to the people for procuring their confidence and conſequent obedience, compels a reſort to fear, reſulting from great force and exceſſive power in government. Confederated republics, where the Federal Hand is not poſſeſſed of abſorbing power, may permit the exiſtence of freedom, whilſt it preſerves union, ſtrength, and ſafety. Such amendments therefore as may ſecure againſt the annihilation of the State governments we devoutly wiſh to ſee adopted.

If a perſevering application to Congreſs from the States that have deſired ſuch amendments, ſhould fail of its object, we are diſpoſed to think, reaſoning from cauſes to effects, that unleſs a dangerous apathy ſhould invade the public mind, it will not be many years before a conſtitutional number of Legiſlatures will be found to *demand* a Convention for the purpoſe.

We have ſent a complete ſet of the Journals of each Houſe of Congreſs, and through the appointed channel will be tranſmitted the Acts that have paſſed this ſeſſion; in theſe will be ſeen the nature and extent of the judiciary, the eſtimated expences of the government, and the means ſo far adopted for defraying the latter.

We beg, Sir, to be preſented with all duty to the Honorable Houſe of Repreſentatives, and to aſſure you that we are with every ſentiment of reſpect and eſteem, Sir, your moſt obedient, and very humble ſervants,

RICHARD HENRY LEE.
WILLIAM GRAYSON.

In the HOUSE of DELEGATES, Monday the 7th of December, 1789.

RESOLVED, That a committee be appointed to congratulate *Thomas Jefferſon*, Eſq. late Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the United States, to the Court of Verſailles, on his return to his native country, and to aſſure him of the eſteem which the Houſe of Delegates bear for his character and public ſervices.

And a committee was appointed, of Mr. Henry Mr. Lee, Mr. Zane, Mr. Edmund Randolph, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Corbin, Mr. Dawſon, Mr. Edward Carrington, Mr. King, Mr Johnſon, Mr. Strother, Mr. William Gabel, jun. and Mr. Nicholas.

Extract from the Journal,
Teſte, CHARLES HAY, C. H. D.

In the HOUSE of DELEGATES, Wedneſday, the 9th of December, 1789.

MR. HENRY LEE reported from the committee appointed to congratulate *Thomas Jefferſon*, Eſq; late Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the United States, to the Court of Verſailles, that the committee had accordingly waited upon that Gentleman, with the congratulations of the Houſe, on his return to his native country; to which he had been pleaſed to return the following anſwer:

I RECEIVE, with humble gratitude, Gentlemen, the congratulations of the Honorable the Houſe of Delegates on my return; and I beg leave, through you, to preſent them my thanks and dutiful reſpects. Could any circumſtance heighten my affection to my native country, it would be the indulgence with which they view my feeble efforts to ſerve it, and the eſteem with which they are pleaſed to honor me. I ſhall hope to merit a continuance of their goodneſs, by obeying the impulſe of a zeal of which public good is the firſt object, and public eſteem the higheſt reward.

Permit me, Gentlemen, for a moment, to ſeparate from my general thanks, the ſpecial ones I owe to you, the organs of ſo flattering a communication. Extract from the Journal,

Teſte, CHARLES HAY, C. H. D.

FROM THE POUGHKEEPSIE JOURNAL.

FOUND on the narrow road to Happineſs, a White Leather Pocket Book, with a gold claſp in the ſhape of a heart, neatly bound with the love of mankind—containing the form of the new Conſtitution, a proclamation for Thankſgiving, a ſhort Prayer for the reſtoration of peace to our Allies, Mrs. W—h—n's portrait, the miniature of America, with many uſeful obſervations on economy and induſtry.—It alſo contained ſome prudent invectives againſt the mutability of faſhion, the vice of intemperance, and the abſurdity of unmeaning compliments. It is ſuppoſed ſaid pocket book was dropt for the benefit of the thoughtleſs croud by the conſort of the amiable lady above mentioned.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

ABSTRACT *of* JOURNAL *of the* FIRST SESSION *of the* SENATE *of the* UNITED STATES.

TUESDAY, Auguſt 18.

PROCEEDED in a ſecond reading of the bill, entitled, "An act providing for the expenſes which may attend negotiations or treaties with the Indian Tribes, and the appointment of Commiſſioners for managing the ſame"—

On motion, to ſtrike out "eight dollars," from the clauſe providing for the compenſation to the Commiſſioners, and inſert, "five dollars," in line 8th, it paſſed in the negative.

On motion, to inſert after, "eight dollars per day," "at the diſcretion of the Preſident," it paſſed in the negative.

On motion, upon the compenſation to the Commiſſioners, to ſtrike out "eight dollars," and inſert "ſix dollars," It paſſed in the negative.

Ordered, that the rules of the Houſe be ſo far diſpenſed with, as that the ſaid bill ſhall have a third reading at this time.

On motion, to ſtrike out in line 3d, "forty;" and inſert "twenty," in order thereby to limit the ſum to be expended in negotiating a treaty with the Indian tribes, to twenty thouſand dollars inſtead of forty thouſand,

The yeas and nays being required by one fifth of the Senators preſent, were as follows:

YEAS. Mr. Carroll, Mr. Dalton, Mr. Ellſworth, Mr. Elmer, Mr. Henry, Mr. Johnſon, Mr. King, Langdon, Mr. Read, Mr. Schuyler, Mr. Strong, Mr. Wingate. 12.

NAYS. Mr. Butler, Mr. Few, Mr. Gunn, Mr. Lee Mr. Maclay, Mr. Morris. 7.

So it paſſed in the Affirmative.

On motion, that it be reſolved, That Congreſs will make proviſion for the diſcharging of any expenſes that may be incurred by ſuch military arrangements, as the Preſident of the United States may think proper to make, for the purpoſe of protecting the citizens of Georgia from the depredations of the Creek Indians, ſhould peace not take place with them, or ſhould they, having agreed to a peace, violate the ſame,—And on motion for the previous queſtion, to wit: "Shall the main queſtion now be put?" It paſſed in the negative.

And on the queſtion upon the bill, as it was, reſolved to concur therein with the amendment.

The Senate proceeded in a third reading of the bill entitled, "An act for the puniſhment of certain crimes againſt the United States:" and after progreſs, Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Auguſt 19.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Senate proceeded to the conſideration of a reſolve of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, of the 10th of Auguſt, providing, "That the Survey directed by Congreſs, in their act of June the 6th, 1788, be made and returned to the Secretary of the Treaſury without delay; and that the Preſident of the United States be requeſted to appoint a fit perſon to complete the ſame, who ſhall be allowed five dollars per day, whilſt actually employed in the ſaid ſervice, with the expenſes neceſſarily attending the execution thereof"—And on motion,

"That the conſideration of the reſolution be poſtponed to ſuch time in the next Seſſion of Congreſs, as that the Legiſlature of the State of New-York may be afforded an opportunity of interpoſing their objections," it paſſed in the negative.

And on the main queſtion,

Reſolved, The Senate do concur in the ſaid reſolution.

A meſſage from the Houſe of Repreſentatives, informing the Senate, that the Houſe had concurred in their amendment propoſed to the bill, entitled, "An act providing for the expenſes which may attend negotiations or treaties with the Indian tribes, and the appointment of Commiſſioners for managing the ſame."

Adjourned.

SATURDAY, Auguſt 22.

The memorial of John Cox, and others, citizens of the State of New-Jerſey and of the State of Pennſylvania, praying that the future Seat of Government might be eſtabliſhed on the banks of the Delaware, and propoſing a ceſſion of a tract of land ten miles ſquare, was read, and together with a draught of the ſaid tract, was laid on the table for conſideration.

MONDAY, Auguſt 24.

Proceeded in the executive buſineſs before the Senate.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, Auguſt 25.

Mr. Maclay, preſented a draught of ten miles ſquare, including the borough of Lancaſter, with a letter containing a deſcription of the ſame, from Edward Hand, directed to the Hon. Robert Morris and the Hon. William Maclay; Mr. Maclay likewiſe nominated Wright's Ferry, on the Suſquehannah; York-Town, weſt of the Suſquehannah; Carliſle, weſt of the Suſquehannah; Harriſburgh, on the Suſquehannah; Reading, on the Schuylkill, and Germantown in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, as different places in Pennſylvania, which had been propoſed for the permanent ſeat of government of the United States.

The letter being read, was, together with the draught, ordered to lie for conſideration

(To be continued.)

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Subſcriptions received by the Editor, at his office, and letters (poſt paid) duly attended to.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL OF THE OHIO COMPANY.

WHEREAS, in the opinion of the Agents, it is very much for the intereſt of the proprietors at large, that all the lands of the purchaſe ſhould be divided and allotted as immediately as may be—And in order to accommodate them generally, by the option of claſſing as they may think proper, and drawing their rights or ſhares (where they may poſſeſs more than one) either together in contiguity, or by detaching and annexing them to diſtinct claſſes or diviſions (at their own election) to give them the greater chance for variety in ſoil and ſituation—It is unanimouſly reſolved, That as ſoon as the exploring committee ſhall have appropriated the lands for donation ſettlements, in quantity ſufficient for all the proprietors, WINTHROP SARGENT, JOSEPH GILLMAN, and RETURN J. MEIGS, Eſquires, who are hereby appointed a committee for that purpoſe, ſhall immediately make out, upon a large ſcale, a complete map or plan of the whole purchaſe from the beſt information, which they may be *then* able to obtain, expreſſing all the lands of the eight acre, three acre, city lots and commons, one hundred and ſixty acre, and donation lots, the reſerved lots of Congreſs, ſchool lots, and lots appropriated for religious purpoſes—alſo, the two townſhips given by Congreſs for an univerſity, and the towns or ſituations for towns to be reſerved by the company for a future allotment.—*That*, all the reſiduary lands ſhall be, by them, the ſaid committee of three, divided and numbered upon paper, into forty equal grand diviſions of twenty-five ſhares each, as like in quality as may be: That each grand diviſion be divided into five ſub-diviſions of five ſhares each, and each ſub-diviſion into ſections of ſingle ſhares:—That as ſoon as the map or plan is completed, the agents will form or claſs their ſubſcribers (who ſhall not previouſly claſs themſelves) by ſections or ſingle ſhares, into ſub-diviſions of five, and grand diviſions of twenty-five, and immediately proceed to drawing by lot for ſaid lands; by grand diviſions, ſub-diviſions and ſections: That in all draughts of ſub-diviſions (into ſections) which may be made up of proprietors, holding four, three, or two and ſingle ſhares, it ſhall be the uſage for the greateſt proprietor, or holder of the greateſt number of ſhares, to take his lands in contiguity, by lot, either in the ſouthern or northern part of the ſub-diviſion, where they ſhall be numbered from north to ſouth, and in the weſtern or eaſtern (by lot alſo) where they may be numbered from weſt to eaſt; and where ſub-diviſions may be made up of two proprietors of two ſhares each, and one of one ſhare, the two greateſt proprietors ſhall receive their ſections, by lot, either in the ſouthern or weſtern part of the ſub-diviſion. *Reſolved*, That the before named committee, be directed to prepare the names and numbers, and make all the neceſſary arrangements for the intended draught: That previous to the drawing for this ultimate grand diviſion of lands, there ſhall be returns of the proprietors, as they may be claſſed by the agents (or otherwiſe) lodged in the Secretary's office, and it is recommended in all caſes to conſult the inclinations and intereſts of the proprietors in the order of claſſing.

Reſolved, That the agents will give public notice of the time and place of drawing, and that there be two perſons no ways intereſted in the draughts, who ſhall be ſworn to the faithfully drawing out the names and numbers from the boxes, and who alone ſhall be employed in this buſineſs for the draught of grand diviſions, ſub-diviſions, and ſections.

Reſolved, That the Secretary cauſe the foregoing reſolutions to be publiſhed in the newſpapers of New-York, and the New-England States; to the end that the proprietors at large may have the option of claſſing themſelves as they may think proper: And they are hereby requeſted ſo to do, and to expreſs themſelves upon *this ſubject*, either to their reſpective agents, or by information in writing addreſſed to, and to be lodged with the Secretary, at his office in the city of Marietta, previous to the firſt Monday of March, 1790—Upon which day it is expected the diviſion will take place.

WINTHROP SARGENT,
Secretary to the Ohio Company.

Marietta, 3d November, 1789.

ADVERTISEMENT.

☞ *THE Gazette of the United States circulates in every part of the Union—being honored by ſubſcribers in Georgia, South and North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey, New-York, Connecticut, Rhode-Iſland, Maſſachuſetts, New-Hampſhire, and Diſtrict of Maine, Canada, Europe, and the Weſt Indies. This extenſive circulation renders it a proper vehicle for* ADVERTISEMENTS *of a general, commercial and governmental import:—By the particular deſire and advice, therefore, of a number of its patrons, this paper will be open for the reception of advertiſements of the above deſcription; which as they will convey intelligence of an intereſting nature, the Editor hopes their inſertion will meet the approbation of his friends in general. Should the number at any time amount to more than a page in the Gazette, they will be given in a Supplement.*

JOHN FENNO.

New-York, Nov. 28, 1789.

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